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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	No. 3:22-cr-00084-SI
)	
Plaintiff,)	DEFENDANT'S SECOND MOTION
)	TO COMPEL DISCOVERY
vs.)	
)	
TONY KLEIN)	
)	
Defendant.)	

Pursuant to Rule 16(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Due Process clause of the United States Constitution, *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and *United States v. Giglio*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), defendant Tony Klein, through his attorneys, hereby renews his motion for an order requiring the government to produce the informant files of any witness it intends to call.

The defendant has made repeated requests and demands for the government to meet its continuing obligation to provide exculpatory and impeachment material in this case. On June 6, 2023, the government informed defense counsel that one of its witnesses (W1) has been working as a paid confidential informant / source for the federal Drug Enforcement Administration since at least December of 2022. The defense filed a Motion to Compel Discovery seeking material related to that witness's role as an informant. ECF 131. The government has not responded nor provided the materials sought. That motion is still pending.

Today the defense learned that a second government fact witness (identified here as W2) is also working as a confidential informant for law enforcement. The government is aware of who W2 is, and the defense now moves to compel the government to produce all documentation related to W2's role as a confidential source for law enforcement. The motion to compel seeks all agreements, written or otherwise, between W2 and any government regarding W2's role as a confidential informant, including compensation and any other benefits W2 has received or expects to receive under the agreement. The motion to compel seeks records of all drug transactions or attempted drug transactions conducted by or through W2, including compensation provided, monetary or otherwise. The motion to

compel seeks reports of any violations or potential violations of the terms of W2's agreement to act as a confidential source. The motion to compel seeks reports regarding the underlying investigation and case that led to the witness being offered a role as a paid informant.

The defendant further renews his motion to compel the government to produce the above materials for any other government witness acting as a confidential source or confidential informant.

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16 "grants criminal defendants a broad right to discovery . . . of all documents 'material to preparing the defense.'" *United States v. Muniz-Jacquez*, 718 F.3d 1180, 1183 (9th Cir. 2013). Upon request by the defense, "the government must disclose any documents or other objects within its possession, custody or control that are material to preparing the defense." *United States v. Hernandez-Meza*, 720 F.3d 760, 768 (9th Cir. 2013). Materials regarding a government witness's role as a confidential source or informant are unquestionably material to preparing the defense. This includes the full scope of any witness's past cooperation with the government, including, but not limited to, all monies, benefits and promises received in exchange for cooperation, the full extent of the witness's assets, the status of the witness's present and past income tax liability, as well as any evidence of express or implicit understandings,

offers of immunity, special treatment while in custody, or of past, present, or future compensation between the government or any of its agents and any prospective government witness or his agent. *See Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972) (agreement not to prosecute); *United States v. Blanco*, 392 F.3d 382, 392 (9th Cir. 2004) (special immigration treatment from INS and DEA for work as paid informant); *Singh v. Prunty*, 142 F.3d 1157, 1161-62 (9th Cir. 1998) (prosecutor's failure to disclose cooperation agreement with key witness against defendant); *United States v. Shaffer*, 789 F.2d 682, 689 (9th Cir. 1986) (moneys paid for ongoing undercover cooperation in another case); *Bagley v. Lumpkin*, 798 F.2d 1297, 1302 (9th Cir. 1986) (reversible error to fail to disclose contracts that would give impeachment evidence against key witnesses who were hired by government to investigate the defendant); *United States v. Butler*, 567 F.2d 885, 889 (9th Cir. 1978) (prosecutor's "assurances" of future benefits); *United States v. Eduardo-Franco*, 885 F.2d 1002, 1010 (2nd Cir. 1989) (earnings of informant in past cases "highly relevant to the question of potential bias and interest"); *Brown v. Wainwright*, 785 F.2d 1457, 1465 (11th Cir. 1986) (implicit understanding must be disclosed even if no "promise" and even if conditional); *United States v. Partin*, 493 F.2d 750, 759 (5th Cir. 1974) ("protective" custody status, per diem and special privileges).

The materials sought are in the possession and control of the government. The government should be compelled to produce them.

Respectfully Submitted this 22nd day of June, 2023:

/s/ Matthew G. McHenry
Matthew G. McHenry
Counsel for Tony Klein

/s/ Amanda Alvarez Thibeault
Amanda Alvarez Thibeault
Counsel for Tony Klein